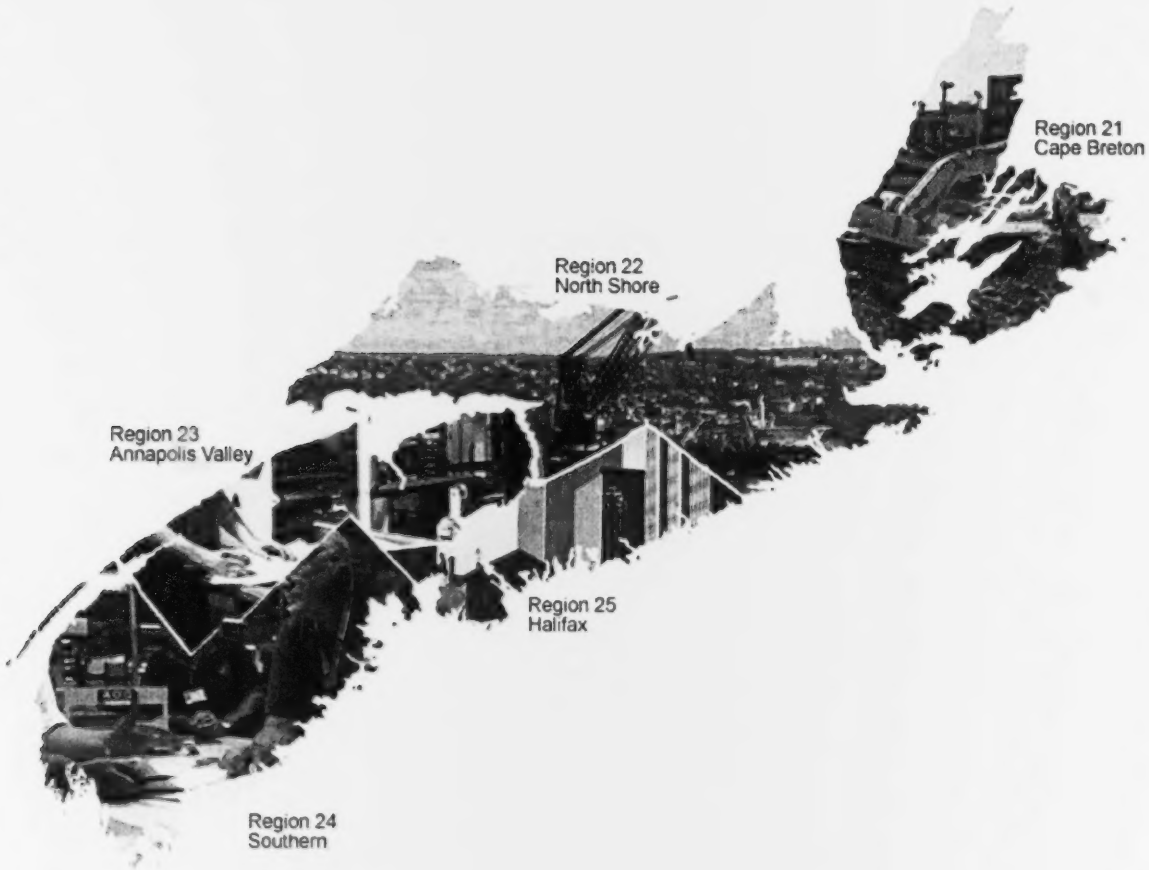
Labour Market Monthly

October 2007



NOVA SCOTIA
Finance
Economics and Statistics

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Introduction

About the Labour Market Monthly

The *Labour Market Monthly*[1], produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutional residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* contains: 1) year-to-date *LFS* highlights; 2) summary tables of selected labour force characteristics including labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and participation rate for Canada, the provinces, and CMAs; 3) a feature article; and 4) a selection of additional key employment indicators obtained from other Statistics Canada surveys.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available on our web site that day:

http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicationsb.asp?id=Pub19

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2007

Data for:	*Release Date:*
January	February 9, 2007
February	March 9, 2007
March	April 5, 2007
April	May 11, 2007
May	June 8, 2007
June	July 6, 2007
July	August 10, 2007
August	September 7, 2007
September	October 5, 2007
October	November 2, 2007
November	December 7, 2007
December	January 11, 2008

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE; http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm

[1] Effective March 10, 2006, the *Labour Market Report* replaces the former *Employment Situation Report* and *Labour Market Report* of the Economics & Statistics Division.

Highlights

LFS Release – October 2007

(November 2007 will be released December 7, 2007)

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

Employment Situation:
Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
Table 3 – Job Tenure. Canada/Provinces
Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

Appendix II provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

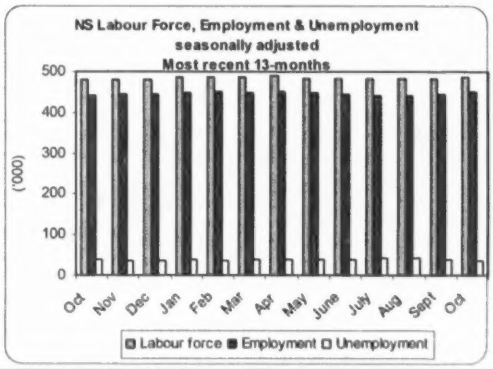
Following is a quote in this month's release of the Labour Force Survey data on Nova Scotia's labour market activities for the month of October over September.

"In Nova Scotia, October's employment increase (+5,300) was mainly attributable to full-time work. For the first 10 months of 2007, employment has grown mainly in information, culture and recreation, in health care and social assistance, and in professional, scientific and technical services."

Seasonally Adjusted (month-over-month and year-over-year)

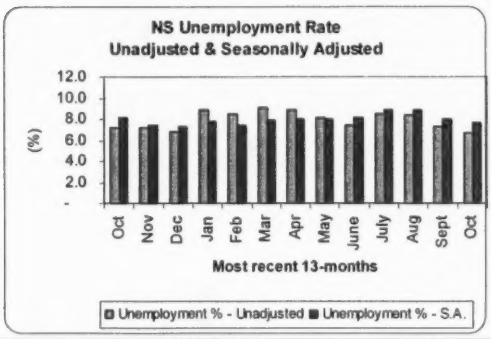
In Nova Scotia October 2007, labour force increased 0.8 per cent over September 2007 to 487,500 and increased 1.5 per cent over October 2006. Employment increased 1.2 per cent over September 2007 to 450,300 and increased 2.0 per cent over October 2006. Unemployment declined 3.6 per cent over September 2007 to 37,200 and declined 3.9 per cent over October 2006. The unemployment rate declined 0.4 percentage points over September 2007 to 7.6 per cent.

In Canada October 2007, labour force increased 0.3 per cent over September 2007 to 18.0 million and increased 2.2 per cent over October 2006. Employment increased 0.4 per cent over September 2007 to 17.0 million and increased 2.5 per cent over October 2006. Unemployment declined 1.0 per cent over September 2007 to 1.0 million and declined 3.8 per cent over October 2006. The unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points over September 2007 to 5.8 per cent.



Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

In Nova Scotia's largest labour market, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), on a seasonally adjusted three-month moving average basis, the unemployment rate in October 2007 was 5.5 per cent, a decrease of 0.7 per cent from September 2007 and 0.4 percentage points over September 2006. In September 2007, the Halifax CMA had the second lowest rate in the Atlantic Provinces. Calgary experienced the lowest unemployment rate at 3.0 per cent and the highest rate was in Windsor, Ontario at 9.6 per cent.



Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

Year-to-date[1] (January to October)

Employment growth in Nova Scotia for the first ten months of 2007 reveals a continued growth rate of 1.3 per cent. This pace has remained somewhat constant since May, except for September, where the year-to-date growth rate dropped to 1.2 per cent. Overall, employment growth will most likely be much stronger than last year.

All of the growth in employment is for full-time jobs. For the first ten months, the number of full-time jobs is up 1.9 percent compared to a decline of 1.3 per cent for part-time jobs. It may well be that the availability of more full-time work has resulted in more part-time workers taking full-time jobs.

Looking at the employment rate for landed immigrants, for the first ten months, reflects a rate of 54.3 percent compared to the Nova Scotia rate of 59.2 per cent.

The labour supply (labour force) increased 1.3 per cent during the first ten months. The labour participation rate reflects the increase in labour supply with an increase of 0.7 percentage points to 63.6 per cent. Thus, the net impact of labour demand, growing at the same pace as labour supply, has resulted in no change to the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate at 8.1 per cent.

Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia
Year-to-date (average of Seasonally adjusted data)

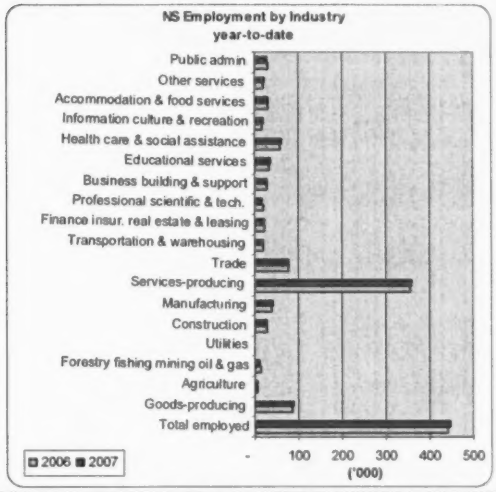
	Jan-Oct 2006	Jan-Oct 2007
Population ('000)	762.7	764.1
Labour Force ('000)	480.0	486.2
Employment ('000)	441.3	447.1
Full-time ('000)	358.1	365.0
Part-time ('000)	83.2	82.1
Unemployment ('000)	38.7	39.1
Unemployment (%)	8.1	8.1
Participation (%)	62.9	63.6
Employment (%)	57.9	58.5

Data Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

A review of employment growth by industry, for the first ten months of 2007, reveals that growth was concentrated in selected industries, mostly in the service sector. Those industries in the service sector included Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; Educational Services; Health and Social Assistance Services; Information, Culture and Recreational Services; and Accommodation and Food Services.

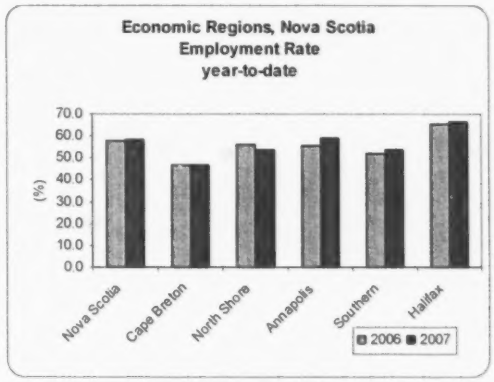
Manufacturing and Agriculture were the only industries to report positive growth in the goods producing sector. There were more jobs in the manufacturing sector despite the recent parity of the Canadian dollar with the United States dollar. This could be a function of more diversification within the industry, coupled with the return of production by a major pulp and paper mill after a length labour dispute last year. Less employment in the construction sector can be seen in less spending on capital investments for both residential and non-residential structures.

[1] Average of the year-to-date seasonal data unless otherwise stated.



Data Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

A geographical review of employment growth, for the first ten months of 2007, based on the 3-month-moving average estimates within the province, reveals a dividing line for employment gains. The northern regions (Cape Breton and the North Shore area) reported declines, while the southern regions (Halifax, South Shore and Valley) reported net gains in employment.



Data Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

Feature - Weekly Wage Distribution, Employees by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1997 to 2006

Wages Defined

Beginning January 1997, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) has been collected on the usual wages or salary of employees at their main job. Survey respondents are asked to report their wage/salary before taxes and other deductions, and include tips and commissions. Weekly and hourly wages/salary is calculated in conjunction with usual paid work hours per week. Average hourly wages, average weekly wages, and wage distributions can then be cross-tabulated by other characteristics such as age, sex, education, occupation, and union status.[1]

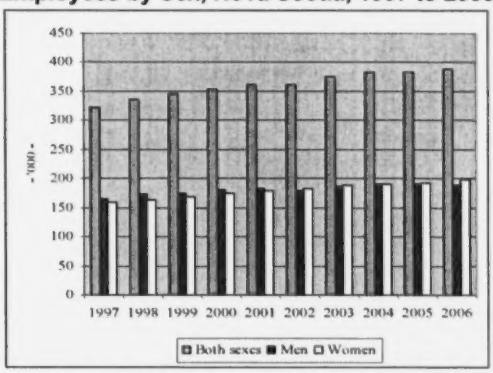
Highlights – 1997 to 2006 in Nova Scotia

- Increasing—
  - number of male and female employees
  - percentage of males and females employees earning higher average weekly wages
  - female employees as percentage of total employees
- Declining—
  - male employees as percentage of total employees
- Dominant occupational group—
  - Women employees: sales and service; 87 per cent earn an average of less than $500 weekly
  - Male employees: trades, transport and equipment operators; 58 per cent earn an average of between $500 and $999 weekly

Nova Scotia's Employees

In 2006, there were 388,600 employees[2] in Nova Scotia, an increase of 20.3 per cent over 1997. During this period, the number of male employees increased 14.8 per cent to 189,200, while the number of female employees increased 25.9 per cent to 199,400. Thus, while women represented 49.0 per cent of all employees in 1997, by 2006, that percentage increased to 51.3 per cent.

Employees by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1997 to 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2006, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

Weekly Wage Distributions

Since the inception of wage data to the LFS in 1997, there has been a growth in the percentage of employees in Nova Scotia earning higher average weekly wages, both for males and females.

For example, between 1997 and 2006 the percentage of males with average weekly wages of:

- $199 or less decreased from 10.2 per cent to 7.8 per cent
- $200 to $499 decreased from 35.4 per cent to 25.4
- $500 to $999 increased from 45.4 per cent to 44.7 per cent
- $1,000 or more increased from 9.0 per cent to 22.1 per cent.

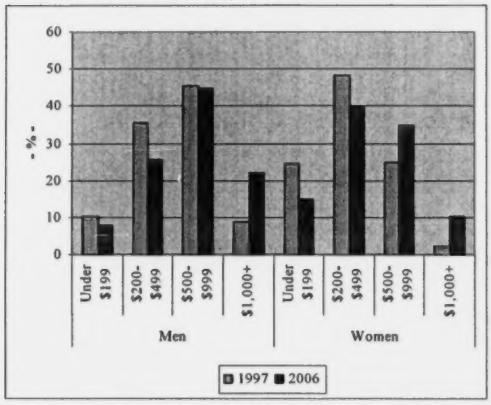
For females, between 1997 and 2006 the percentage of with average weekly wages of:

- $199 or less decreased from 24.6 per cent to 14.8 per cent

[1] Statistics Canada, Guide to the Labour Force Survey, 2007, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE.
[2] Employee—a person who works for others. Employees can be subdivided into public sector employees and private sector employees.

- $200 to $499 decreased from 48.4 per cent to 39.9
- $500 to $999 increased from 24.7 per cent to 35.0 per cent
- $1,000 or more increased from 2.1 per cent to 10.4 per cent.

Percentage of Men and Women by Major Ranges of Average Weekly Wages Nova Scotia, 1997 and 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2006, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

Percentage of Men, by $ Range Average Weekly Wages Rate, Nova Scotia, 1997 and 2006

	1997	2006
Men – Total Employees ('000)	164.8	189.2
Weekly Wages - %		
Under $100	4.4	2.7
$100-$199	5.8	5.1
$200-$299	9.8	5.7
$300-$399	10.6	9.2
$400-$499	15.0	10.5
$500-$599	12.0	9.9
$600-$699	12.0	10.5
$700-$799	9.5	9.4
$800-$899	6.8	8.5
$900-$999	5.2	6.4
$1,000-$1,199	5.4	10.9
$1,200-$1,499	2.4	7.1
$1,500 or more	1.2	4.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2006, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

The gap in average weekly wage rates of females appears to be narrowing. From 1997 to 2006, data from more detailed average weekly wage ranges indicates that the change in percentage of employees by average weekly wage rate range went from decline to growth at the $800 and over range for males, and at the $500 and over level for females.

Percentage of Women, by $ Range Average Weekly Wages Rate, Nova Scotia, 1997 and 2006

	1997	2006
Female – Total Employees ('000)	158.4	199.4
Weekly Wages - %		
Under $100	8.7	4.8
$100-$199	15.8	10.0
$200-$299	18.4	12.4
$300-$399	16.0	14.4
$400-$499	14.0	13.0
$500-$599	9.2	12.3
$600-$699	5.7	8.2
$700-$799	4.7	5.8
$800-$899	3.3	4.6
$900-$999	1.8	4.1
$1,000-$1,199	1.7	5.9
$1,200-$1,499	0.4	3.3
$1,500 or more	0.0	1.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2006, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

Occupational Wage Distribution

The three major occupational groups if Nova Scotia's employees—male, or female, or both sexes—are sales and service occupations; business, finance and administrative occupations; and trades, transport and equipment operators occupations. More of the male employees are concentrated in trades, transportation and equipment operator's occupations, while more of the female employees are concentrated in sales and service occupations. This trend has been consistent from 1997 through to 2006.

Major Occupational Groups, Employees, by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1997 and 2006

	Men		Women	
	1997	2006	1997	2006
Total Employees ('000)	164.8	189.2	158.4	199.4
By Major Occupation - %				
Management	8.9	8.5	6.5	5.1
Business, Fin., Admin.	9.6	10.2	27.7	27.1
Health	1.6	2.0	12.1	12.6
Social Sc. Educ. Govt.	5.9	6.3	10.7	11.1
Sales & Service	21.5	24.0	33.9	34.0
Trades, Transp.	29.4	26.5	1.6	1.3
Process. Mfg. & Util.	7.5	6.9	3.1	3.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2006, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

In 2006, 40.2 per cent of sales and service occupations were represented by male employees and 59.8 per cent were held by females. While average weekly wages of 6.2 per cent of all male employees within sales and service occupations was less than $100 and 55.6 per cent were earning between $100 and $499, for females the comparable figures were 11.6 per cent and 77.1 per cent, respectively.

In 2006, 73.7 per cent of business, finance and administrative occupations were represented by female employees and 26.3 per cent were held by males. While average weekly wages of 46.8 per cent of all female employees within these occupations were less than $500 and 49.5 per cent were between $500 and $999 weekly, for males the comparable figures were 37.8 per cent and 47.7 per cent, respectively.

In the dominant occupational grouping of male employees—trades, transport and equipment operators occupations—23.7 per of the males earned an average weekly wage of $499 or less, 57.6 per cent earning between $500 and $999, while 17.9 per cent earned $1,000 or more.[3]

[3] Percentages do not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Other Key Employment Indicators

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

Total Wages & Salaries

(3rd quarter 2007 will be released November 20, 2007

Year-to-date (January to June)

In January to June 2007, total wages and salaries were $7.5 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented a growth of 5.0 per cent over the same period in 2006. Canada's total wages and salaries figure, of $336.7 billion in January to June 2007, exhibited a 6.7 per cent increase over a year earlier. In the first half of 2007, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.2 per cent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date -

	($millions) 2006	2007
Canada	315,683.2	336,729.1
Nova Scotia	7,162.7	7,520.8

Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

In January to June 2007, $1.6 billion of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries was from the goods producing sector and $5.9 billion was from the service producing sector, representing 20.9 per cent and 79.1 per cent, respectively, of the total. Manufacturing industries were the major component within the goods producing sector (47.9%). The greatest contributors to the service producing sector were professional and personal service industries; trade; and public administration—at 19.3 per cent, 17.6 per cent, and 17.5 respectively.

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(NAICS-based)
- Year-to-date -

($millions – actual)

Industry	*2006*	*2007*	*% Change*
All Goods Producing	**1,478,289**	**1,574,542**	**6.5**
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	147,613	147,000	-0.4
Mining & Oil & Gas	77,821	83,654	7.5
Manufacturing	718,000	753,780	5.0
Construction	464,840	516,279	11.1
Utilities	70,015	73,829	5.4
All Service Producing	**5,684,378**	**5,946,250**	**4.6**
Trade	1,009,845	1,046,509	3.6
Transportation & Storage	328,157	343,634	4.7
Information & Cultural	179,106	185,656	3.7
Finance & Real Estate	505,951	537,398	6.2
Professional & Personal Service	1,075,186	1,149,412	6.9
Educational Services	698,774	718,354	2.8
Health Care & Social Asst.	887,073	923,512	4.1
Public Administration	1,001,286	1,041,775	4.0

Numbers may not total due to rounding
Q – Quarter

Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(September 2007 will be released November 27, 2007)

Year-to-date (January to August)

In the first eight months of 2007, the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased $17.20, or 2.6 per cent, over the same period in 2006 to $673.08 per week. In comparison, the average earnings for all employees in Canada rose $23.31 or 3.1 per cent, to $766.79 per week. Nova Scotia's January-August year-to-date average weekly earnings were 87.8 per cent of the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia average weekly employment was 384,542 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in January to August 2007, a 0.1 per cent increase

from January to August 2006. In comparison, Canada's weekly employment was 14.2 million, an increase of 2.0 per cent from the same period in 2006.

Average Weekly Earnings Data
Canada and Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[P] -
(all employees)

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) ($)		
Jan-Aug '06	743.48	655.88
Jan-Aug '07	766.79	673.08
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
Jan-Aug '06	13,943,823	384,324
Jan-Aug '07	14,228,734	384,542

[P] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026

Year-to-date 2007 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 4.7 per cent over the same period in 2006 to $810.33, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased 2.4 per cent to $647.15. In industries for which data is available, year-to-date 2007 average weekly earnings ranged from $300.55 in accommodation and food services industries to $906.23 in public administration.

Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry
Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[P] -
(including overtime)
(NAICS-based) ($)

Industry	2006	2007	% Change
Industrial Aggregate	**655.88**	**673.08**	**2.6**
Goods Producing	773.93	810.33	4.7
Construction	735.51	770.99	4.8
Manufacturing	773.35	809.59	4.7
Service Producing	632.28	647.15	2.4
Trade	525.45	531.03	1.1
Transportation & Warehousing	744.81	739.62	-0.7
Information & Culture	826.47	829.83	0.4
Finance & Insurance	874.59	860.93	-1.6
Professional, Scientific & Technical	818.34	836.31	2.2
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	507.93	557.28	9.7
Educational Services	706.89	747.73	5.8
Health Care & Social Assistance	690.19	691.97	0.3
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	310.45	332.53	7.1
Accommodation & Food Services	283.24	300.55	6.1
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	481.48	516.40	7.3
Public Administration	862.27	906.23	5.1

[P] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Table 281-0026

Employment Insurance

(September 2007 will be released November 27, 2007)

Year-to-date (January to August)

During the first eight months of 2007, there was a monthly average of 40,784 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received regular *EI* benefits. This figure was 3.5 per cent lower than in January-August 2006. Nationwide, there was an average of 775,185 beneficiaries or 3.7 per cent fewer than the January-August 2006 monthly average.

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits
Canada and Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[p] -

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions
Jan-Aug '06	805,366	10,196.4	42,255	500.4
Jan-Aug '07	775,185	10,077.0	40,784	489.6

[1] Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-0005

In Nova Scotia a total of $489.6 million was paid in EI benefit payments during January-August 2007. This figure was 2.1 per cent lower than in the same period of 2006. Nationwide, there was $10.1 billion paid in EI benefit payments during January-August 2007, or 1.2 per cent less than in January-August 2006.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

(3rd quarter 2007 will be released November 26, 2007

Year-to-date (January to June)

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that, there was an average of 118,725 public sector employees in Nova Scotia during January to June 2007, a decrease of 1.3 per cent over the same period in 2006. The government portion decreased 1.6 per cent to 110,909, while the business enterprises portion rose 4.1 per cent to 7,817. The federal government figure decreased 0.5 per cent to 23,917. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia increased 0.3 per cent to 10,661 during January to June 2007 as compared to the January to June 2006 period.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[p] -
(number)

Government	2006	2007[p]	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	24,037	23,917	-0.5
Military	*10,630*	*10,661*	*0.3*
Provincial General	11,376	11,469	0.8
Health & Social Services	29,432	29,460	0.1
Universities & Colleges	13,829	12,672	-8.4
Local General	11,148	11,455	2.8
School Boards	22,903	21,937	-4.2
Total Government	***112,725***	***110,909***	***-1.6***
Government Business Enterprises	***7,506***	***7,817***	***4.1***
Federal	4,656	4,916	5.6
Provincial	2,363	2,413	2.1
Local	487	488	0.2
Total Public Sector	**120,231**	**118,725**	**-1.3**

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[p] -
($millions)

Government	2006	2007	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	728,623	746,524	2.5
Military	*318,001*	*325,067*	*2.2*
Provincial General	272,289	258,809	-5.0
Health & Social Services	608,836	604,109	-0.8
Universities & Colleges	272,375	250,074	-8.2
Local General	146,960	151,002	2.8
School Boards	394,744	378,091	-4.2
Total Government	***2,423,827***	***2,388,609***	***-1.5***
Government Business Enterprises	***194,145***	***206,630***	***6.4***
Federal	151,415	162,268	7.2
Provincial	35,445	36,922	4.2
Local	7,285	7,442	2.2
Total Public Sector	**2,617,974**	**2,595,238**	**-0.9**

Q – quarter
Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Total public sector wages and salaries decreased 0.9 per cent in the first half of 2007 compared to the first half of 2006 to $2,595.2 billion, with 92.0 per cent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 8.0 per cent from government business enterprises.

Other Statistics Canada Labour Market Information Released during the past Month

October 10, 2007

- *2006 Census Profiles, Canada, Provinces and Census Subdivisions*, Catalogue No. 94-576-XCB2006002

October 12, 2007

- *Study: Literacy and Adult Learning in Canada, 2003*, Catalogue No. 89-552-MIE2007017

October 18, 2007

- *Construction Union wage Rate Index*, October 19, 2007. CANSIM Tables 327-0003 and 327-0004

October 19, 2007

- *Canadian Economic Observer, Current Economic Conditions*, Vol. 20, No. 10, Catalogue No. 11-010-XPB

October 24, 2007

- *Science and Engineering PhDs: A Canadian Portrait (Study: Doctorates in Science and Engineering, 2001)*, Catalogue No. 11-621-MWE2007003

October 26, 2007

- *Business Conditions Survey, October 2007*, CANSIM Tables 302-0007 and 302-0008

October 30, 2007

- *Education Matters, Study: Using the Internet for Education Purposes, 2005*, Catalogue No. 81-004-XIE

Appendix I - Statistical Tables

NOVA SCOTIA
Finance
Economics and Statistics

Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Canada

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	26,298.9	26,631.8	26,663.2	364.3	26,298.9	26,631.8	26,663.2	364.3
Labour Force ('000)	17,606.7	17,945.3	17,997.9	391.2	17,648.7	17,976.7	18,029.2	380.5
Employment ('000)	16,623.4	16,965.2	17,051.9	428.5	16,564.4	16,923.0	16,986.0	421.6
Unemployed ('000)	983.3	980.1	946.1	(37.2)	1,084.3	1,053.6	1,043.1	(41.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.6	5.5	5.3	(0.3)	6.1	5.9	5.8	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	66.9	67.4	67.5	0.6	67.1	67.5	67.6	0.5
Employment Rate (%)	63.2	63.7	64.0	0.8	63.0	63.5	63.7	0.7

Nova Scotia

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	763.2	764.9	765.0	1.8	763.2	764.9	765.0	1.8
Labour Force ('000)	479.9	483.6	486.7	6.8	480.3	483.6	487.5	7.2
Employment ('000)	445.2	448.1	454.0	8.8	441.6	445.0	450.3	8.7
Unemployed ('000)	34.7	35.5	32.7	(2.0)	38.7	38.6	37.2	(1.5)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	7.3	6.7	(0.5)	8.1	8.0	7.6	(0.5)
Participation Rate (%)	62.9	63.2	63.6	0.7	62.9	63.2	63.7	0.8
Employment Rate (%)	58.3	58.6	59.3	1.0	57.9	58.2	58.9	1.0

Newfoundland and Labrador

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	426.9	423.3	423.6	(3.3)	426.9	423.3	423.6	(3.3)
Labour Force ('000)	253.8	253.4	250.2	(3.6)	255.6	250.4	250.7	(4.9)
Employment ('000)	221.4	224.4	219.8	(1.6)	219.4	216.3	216.8	(2.6)
Unemployed ('000)	32.5	28.9	30.5	(2.0)	36.2	34.0	33.9	(2.3)
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.8	11.4	12.2	(0.6)	14.2	13.6	13.5	(0.7)
Participation Rate (%)	59.5	59.9	59.1	(0.4)	59.9	59.2	59.2	(0.7)
Employment Rate (%)	51.9	53.0	51.9	-	51.4	51.1	51.2	(0.2)

Prince Edward Island

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	112.5	113.6	113.7	1.2	112.5	113.6	113.7	1.2
Labour Force ('000)	76.2	78.0	77.2	1.0	76.4	77.4	77.0	0.6
Employment ('000)	69.2	71.8	71.5	2.3	67.9	69.2	70.2	2.3
Unemployed ('000)	7.0	6.2	5.7	(1.3)	8.5	8.1	6.8	(1.7)
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.2	7.9	7.4	(1.8)	11.1	10.5	8.8	(2.3)
Participation Rate (%)	67.7	68.7	67.9	0.2	67.9	68.1	67.7	(0.2)
Employment Rate (%)	61.5	63.2	62.9	1.4	60.4	60.9	61.7	1.3

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.
Annual Change is in thousands or percentage points as shown in row headings.

Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

New Brunswick

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	611.0	614.0	614.5	3.5	611.0	614.0	614.5	3.5
Labour Force ('000)	383.0	398.1	392.5	9.5	384.1	395.7	393.6	9.5
Employment ('000)	355.5	369.5	365.6	10.1	353.0	363.1	363.8	10.8
Unemployed ('000)	27.5	28.6	26.9	(0.6)	31.1	32.6	29.8	(1.3)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	7.2	6.9	(0.3)	8.1	8.2	7.6	(0.5)
Participation Rate (%)	62.7	64.8	63.9	1.2	62.9	64.4	64.1	1.2
Employment Rate (%)	58.2	60.2	59.5	1.3	57.8	59.1	59.2	1.4

Quebec

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	6,272.6	6,325.8	6,330.3	57.7	6,272.6	6,325.8	6,330.3	57.7
Labour Force ('000)	4,092.2	4,163.2	4,158.7	66.5	4,102.0	4,148.5	4,163.3	61.3
Employment ('000)	3,805.4	3,897.5	3,895.1	89.7	3,785.3	3,864.2	3,874.3	89.0
Unemployed ('000)	286.8	265.7	263.6	(23.2)	316.7	284.3	289.0	(27.7)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	6.4	6.3	(0.7)	7.7	6.9	6.9	(0.8)
Participation Rate (%)	65.2	65.8	65.7	0.5	65.4	65.6	65.8	0.4
Employment Rate (%)	60.7	61.6	61.5	0.8	60.3	61.1	61.2	0.9

Ontario

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	10,270.7	10,391.0	10,403.9	133.2	10,270.7	10,391.0	10,403.9	133.2
Labour Force ('000)	6,907.2	7,014.4	7,066.9	159.7	6,930.3	7,058.1	7,082.2	151.9
Employment ('000)	6,505.2	6,603.6	6,681.2	176.0	6,491.3	6,623.7	6,656.0	164.7
Unemployed ('000)	402.1	410.8	385.7	(16.4)	439.0	434.4	426.1	(12.9)
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.8	5.9	5.5	(0.3)	6.3	6.2	6.0	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	67.3	67.5	67.9	0.6	67.5	67.9	68.1	0.6
Employment Rate (%)	63.3	63.6	64.2	0.9	63.2	63.7	64.0	0.8

Manitoba

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	893.1	900.6	901.5	8.4	893.1	900.6	901.5	8.4
Labour Force ('000)	612.8	623.5	626.4	13.6	613.7	624.7	627.7	14.0
Employment ('000)	590.1	599.4	604.2	14.1	588.1	598.7	602.3	14.2
Unemployed ('000)	22.7	24.1	22.2	(0.5)	25.6	26.0	25.4	(0.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.7	3.9	3.5	(0.2)	4.2	4.2	4.0	(0.2)
Participation Rate (%)	68.6	69.2	69.5	0.9	68.7	69.4	69.6	0.9
Employment Rate (%)	66.1	66.6	67.0	0.9	65.8	66.5	66.8	1.0

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.
Annual Change is in thousands or percentage points as shown in row headings.

Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Saskatchewan

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	746.1	753.6	755.1	9.0	746.1	753.6	755.1	9.0
Labour Force ('000)	518.9	522.1	524.0	5.1	520.1	522.6	525.1	5.0
Employment ('000)	501.7	504.4	504.5	2.8	499.9	502.5	502.6	2.7
Unemployed ('000)	17.2	17.7	19.5	2.3	20.1	20.0	22.5	2.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.3	3.4	3.7	0.4	3.9	3.8	4.3	0.4
Participation Rate (%)	69.5	69.3	69.4	(0.1)	69.7	69.3	69.5	(0.2)
Employment Rate (%)	67.2	66.9	66.8	(0.4)	67.0	66.7	66.6	(0.4)

Alberta

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	2,673.9	2,759.9	2,764.1	90.2	2,673.9	2,759.9	2,764.1	90.2
Labour Force ('000)	1,957.7	2,041.6	2,037.3	79.6	1,961.2	2,046.2	2,045.9	84.7
Employment ('000)	1,901.7	1,974.0	1,971.9	70.2	1,902.7	1,973.3	1,977.1	74.4
Unemployed ('000)	56.0	67.6	65.4	9.4	58.5	72.9	68.9	10.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.9	3.3	3.2	0.3	3.0	3.6	3.4	0.4
Participation Rate (%)	73.2	74.0	73.7	0.5	73.3	74.1	74.0	0.7
Employment Rate (%)	71.1	71.5	71.3	0.2	71.2	71.5	71.5	0.3

British Columbia

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	3,528.9	3,585.2	3,591.4	62.5	3,528.9	3,585.2	3,591.4	62.5
Labour Force ('000)	2,325.0	2,367.3	2,378.0	53.0	2,325.1	2,369.5	2,376.2	51.1
Employment ('000)	2,228.1	2,272.4	2,283.9	55.8	2,215.2	2,266.8	2,272.6	57.4
Unemployed ('000)	96.9	95.0	94.1	(2.8)	109.9	102.6	103.6	(6.3)
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.2	4.0	4.0	(0.2)	4.7	4.3	4.4	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	65.9	66.0	66.2	0.3	65.9	66.1	66.2	0.3
Employment Rate (%)	63.1	63.4	63.6	0.5	62.8	63.2	63.3	0.5

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.
Annual Change is in thousands or percentage points as shown in row headings.

Table 2. NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA

(unadjusted - three month moving average)

	Canada				Nova Scotia			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	26,265.6	26,600.5	26,631.6	366.0	763.1	764.5	764.8	1.7
Labour Force ('000)	17,746.9	18,213.4	18,095.4	348.5	483.0	494.1	489.7	6.7
Employment ('000)	16,660.4	17,117.8	17,063.5	403.1	447.4	454.1	452.9	5.5
Unemployed ('000)	1,086.5	1,095.6	1,031.8	(54.7)	35.6	40.0	36.8	1.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.1	6.0	5.7	(0.4)	7.4	8.1	7.5	0.1
Participation Rate (%)	67.6	68.5	67.9	0.3	63.3	64.6	64.0	0.7
Employment Rate (%)	63.4	64.4	64.1	0.7	58.6	59.4	59.2	0.6

	1230 - Annapolis Valley				1210 - Cape Breton			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	99.8	100.3	100.4	0.6	116.8	116.2	116.1	(0.7)
Labour Force ('000)	60.6	63.9	63.2	2.6	64.6	62.4	61.2	(3.4)
Employment ('000)	56.2	58.8	58.1	1.9	56.5	54.8	54.1	(2.4)
Unemployed ('000)	4.4	5.1	5.1	0.7	8.1	7.6	7.1	(1.0)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.3	8.0	8.1	0.8	12.5	12.2	11.6	(0.9)
Participation Rate (%)	60.7	63.7	62.9	2.2	55.3	53.7	52.7	(2.6)
Employment Rate (%)	56.3	58.6	57.9	1.6	48.4	47.2	46.6	(1.8)

	250 - Halifax County				Halifax Metro (CMA)			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	311.8	313.6	313.8	2.0	311.8	313.6	313.8	2.0
Labour Force ('000)	216.0	224.9	223.4	7.4	216.0	224.9	223.4	7.4
Employment ('000)	205.8	211.0	211.9	6.1	205.8	211.0	211.9	6.1
Unemployed ('000)	10.2	14.0	11.5	1.3	10.2	14.0	11.5	1.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	6.2	5.1	0.4	4.7	6.2	5.1	0.4
Participation Rate (%)	69.3	71.7	71.2	1.9	69.3	71.7	71.2	1.9
Employment Rate (%)	66.0	67.3	67.5	1.5	66.0	67.3	67.5	1.5

	1220 - North Shore				1240 - Southern			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	131.0	131.0	131.0	-	103.7	103.5	103.5	(0.2)
Labour Force ('000)	80.4	79.7	80.4	-	61.5	63.0	61.4	(0.1)
Employment ('000)	73.2	72.2	72.7	(0.5)	55.7	57.2	56.1	0.4
Unemployed ('000)	7.2	7.5	7.7	0.5	5.8	5.8	5.3	(0.5)
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.0	9.4	9.6	0.6	9.4	9.2	8.6	(0.8)
Participation Rate (%)	61.4	60.8	61.4	-	59.3	60.9	59.3	-
Employment Rate (%)	55.9	55.1	55.5	(0.4)	53.7	55.3	54.2	0.5

Table 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted (000's)

	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Canada	16,564.4	16,923.0	16,986.0	421.6	13,621.5	13,863.2	13,898.7	277.2	2,942.9	3,059.9	3,059.9	117.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	219.4	216.3	216.8	(2.6)	186.4	187.3	187.5	1.1	33.0	29.0	29.0	(4.0)
Prince Edward Island	67.9	69.2	70.2	2.3	56.8	57.9	57.9	1.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	0.2
Nova Scotia	441.6	445.0	450.3	8.7	358.9	360.1	364.8	5.9	82.7	84.9	84.9	2.2
New Brunswick	353.0	363.1	363.8	10.8	298.2	305.4	307.0	8.8	54.9	57.7	57.7	2.8
Quebec	3,785.3	3,864.2	3,874.3	89.0	3,116.6	3,131.3	3,158.5	41.9	668.7	732.9	732.9	64.2
Ontario	6,491.3	6,623.7	6,656.0	164.7	5,348.6	5,440.8	5,447.2	98.6	1,142.7	1,182.9	1,182.9	40.2
Manitoba	588.1	598.7	602.3	14.2	468.4	488.4	486.9	18.5	119.6	110.3	110.3	(9.3)
Saskatchewan	499.9	502.5	502.6	2.7	406.5	411.6	416.3	9.8	93.4	90.9	90.9	(2.5)
Alberta	1,902.7	1,973.3	1,977.1	74.4	1,614.6	1,660.1	1,656.6	42.0	288.0	313.2	313.2	25.2
British Columbia	2,215.2	2,266.8	2,272.6	57.4	1,766.3	1,820.0	1,816.0	49.7	449.0	446.8	446.8	(2.2)

Employment - Actual (000's)

	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Canada	16,623.4	16,965.2	17,051.9	428.5	13,593.1	13,968.0	13,880.2	287.1	3,030.3	2,997.2	3,171.7	141.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	221.4	224.4	219.8	(1.6)	188.9	195.7	191.0	2.1	32.5	28.8	28.8	(3.7)
Prince Edward Island	69.2	71.8	71.5	2.3	58.0	60.5	59.1	1.1	11.2	11.3	12.5	1.3
Nova Scotia	445.2	448.1	454.0	8.8	360.3	363.8	366.1	5.8	84.9	84.3	88.0	3.1
New Brunswick	355.5	369.5	365.6	10.1	301.2	315.2	310.1	8.9	54.4	54.3	55.5	1.1
Quebec	3,805.4	3,897.5	3,895.1	89.7	3,107.3	3,169.5	3,152.7	45.4	698.0	728.0	742.4	44.4
Ontario	6,505.2	6,603.6	6,681.2	176.0	5,331.0	5,457.9	5,441.0	110.0	1,174.2	1,145.7	1,240.2	66.0
Manitoba	590.1	599.4	604.2	14.1	469.3	492.2	486.8	17.5	120.9	107.2	117.4	(3.5)
Saskatchewan	501.7	504.4	504.5	2.8	404.1	415.0	414.9	10.8	97.6	89.4	89.6	(8.0)
Alberta	1,901.7	1,974.0	1,971.9	70.2	1,606.9	1,664.7	1,643.6	36.7	294.8	309.3	328.3	33.5
British Columbia	2,228.1	2,272.4	2,283.9	55.8	1,766.2	1,833.5	1,814.8	48.6	461.9	438.9	469.1	7.2

Table 3 - Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

Youth Statistics

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Canada	2,872.2	2,907.0	2,912.9	40.7	2,548.9	2,582.5	2,589.1	40.2	11.3	11.2	11.1	(0.2)
Newfoundland and Labrador	35.8	34.1	34.3	(1.5)	29.0	27.3	27.6	(1.4)	19.0	19.6	19.5	0.5
Prince Edward Island	13.6	13.7	14.1	0.5	11.7	11.7	12.4	0.7	14.0	14.6	12.1	(1.9)
Nova Scotia	81.9	79.6	82.8	0.9	69.7	71.6	74.2	4.5	14.9	10.1	10.5	(4.4)
New Brunswick	60.2	65.0	63.5	3.3	52.6	55.2	54.9	2.3	12.6	14.9	13.5	0.9
Quebec	626.0	632.6	636.3	10.3	551.1	549.9	553.1	2.0	12.0	13.1	13.1	1.1
Ontario	1,104.8	1,113.4	1,116.3	11.5	955.8	971.0	973.4	17.6	13.5	12.8	12.8	(0.7)
Manitoba	111.6	114.6	115.7	4.1	101.6	103.9	104.7	3.1	9.0	9.4	9.5	0.5
Saskatchewan	99.7	95.6	98.1	(1.6)	92.5	89.3	89.8	(2.7)	7.2	6.5	8.5	1.3
Alberta	356.1	358.7	359.6	3.5	334.9	335.0	336.0	1.1	6.0	6.6	6.6	0.6
British Columbia	382.4	399.8	392.2	9.8	350.0	367.6	363.0	13.0	8.5	8.1	7.5	(1.0)

15-24 Age Group - Actual

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Canada	2,783.0	2,820.1	2,825.8	42.8	2,489.0	2,491.4	2,527.8	38.8	10.6	11.7	10.5	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	32.7	31.5	31.4	-1.3	26.7	25.6	25.7	-1.0	18.0	18.7	18.2	0.2
Prince Edward Island	12.9	13.4	13.3	0.4	11.1	11.7	11.7	0.6	14.0	12.7	12.0	-2.0
Nova Scotia	78.9	76.5	79.6	0.7	66.6	68.4	71.2	4.6	15.6	10.6	10.6	-5.0
New Brunswick	56.7	61.4	59.7	3.0	49.7	52.6	51.6	1.9	12.2	14.3	13.4	1.2
Quebec	606.1	625.6	618.7	12.6	539.7	538.4	541.7	2.0	11.0	13.9	12.4	1.4
Ontario	1,067.8	1,067.5	1,080.3	12.5	930.9	921.9	948.6	17.7	12.8	13.6	12.2	-0.6
Manitoba	108.4	111.1	112.7	4.3	99.1	100.1	102.2	3.1	8.6	10.0	9.3	0.7
Saskatchewan	96.2	93.5	95.0	-1.2	90.3	87.2	87.6	-2.7	6.1	6.7	7.8	1.7
Alberta	348.3	350.2	350.2	1.9	328.7	327.5	329.1	0.4	5.6	6.5	6.1	0.5
British Columbia	375.1	389.3	384.8	9.7	346.1	358.1	358.5	12.4	7.7	8.0	6.8	-0.9

Table 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia

Canada - Actual

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
All industries	**17,606.7**	**17,945.3**	**17,997.9**	**391.2**	**16,823.4**	**16,965.2**	**17,051.9**	**428.5**	**5.6**	**5.5**	**5.3**	**(0.3)**
Goods-Producing Sector	**4,269.5**	**4,278.9**	**4,258.3**	**(11.2)**	**4,044.6**	**4,088.2**	**4,056.2**	**11.6**	**5.3**	**4.5**	**4.7**	**(0.6)**
Agriculture	362.5	377.1	372.8	10.3	345.2	366.4	358.2	13.0	4.8	2.8	3.9	(0.9)
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	369.9	362.5	354.1	(15.7)	351.4	337.4	334.0	(17.4)	5.0	6.9	5.6	0.6
Utilities	128.3	143.9	148.8	20.5	127.1	141.9	146.6	19.5	-	1.4	1.5	1.5
Construction	1,188.7	1,243.9	1,235.9	47.2	1,123.3	1,192.3	1,183.6	60.3	5.5	4.2	4.2	(1.3)
Manufacturing	2,220.2	2,151.5	2,146.8	(73.4)	2,097.5	2,050.2	2,033.8	(63.7)	5.5	4.7	5.3	(0.2)
Services-Producing Sector	**13,021.9**	**13,340.7**	**13,429.9**	**408.0**	**12,578.8**	**12,877.0**	**12,995.8**	**416.8**	**3.4**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**(0.2)**
Trade	2,731.3	2,753.0	2,789.9	58.6	2,631.9	2,651.0	2,690.1	58.2	3.6	3.7	3.6	-
Transportation and Warehousing	833.1	841.7	846.8	13.7	806.0	824.4	820.0	14.0	3.3	2.1	3.2	(0.1)
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	1,073.6	1,084.2	1,081.1	7.5	1,053.6	1,045.3	1,065.3	11.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	(0.4)
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,106.8	1,177.1	1,174.2	67.4	1,075.8	1,148.8	1,148.7	73.1	2.8	2.8	2.2	(0.6)
Management, Administrative & Other Support Services	776.7	783.3	784.7	(12.0)	725.0	728.9	711.2	(13.8)	6.7	6.9	7.0	0.3
Educational Services	1,224.4	1,213.5	1,254.4	30.0	1,198.9	1,179.2	1,224.2	25.3	2.1	2.8	2.4	0.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,837.4	1,873.8	1,894.5	57.1	1,801.1	1,835.8	1,863.6	62.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	(0.4)
Information, Culture and Recreation	781.5	832.6	812.1	30.6	742.5	784.2	783.9	41.4	5.0	4.8	3.5	(1.5)
Accommodation and Food Services	1,098.1	1,154.2	1,130.5	32.4	1,029.2	1,074.7	1,060.0	30.8	6.3	6.9	6.2	(0.1)
Other Services	712.3	743.7	765.5	53.2	689.3	718.9	734.4	45.1	3.2	3.6	4.1	0.9
Public Administration	846.6	903.5	918.3	69.7	825.6	879.6	894.1	68.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	(0.1)
Unclassified Industries	315.3	325.8	309.7	(5.6)	-	-	-					

Nova Scotia - Actual

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
All industries	**479.9**	**483.6**	**488.7**	**8.8**	**445.2**	**448.1**	**454.0**	**8.8**	**7.2**	**7.3**	**6.7**	**(0.5)**
Goods-Producing Sector	**97.6**	**101.2**	**98.9**	**1.3**	**88.4**	**92.9**	**90.7**	**2.3**	**9.4**	**8.2**	**8.3**	**(1.1)**
Agriculture	6.7	6.4	6.4	(0.3)	5.2	5.7	5.7	0.5	22.4	10.9	12.5	(9.9)
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	14.1	12.8	12.2	(1.9)	11.8	9.4	9.9	(1.9)	16.3	26.6	18.9	1.7
Utilities	2.1	1.9	2.1	-	2.1	1.9	2.1	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	32.4	34.0	33.6	1.2	30.6	31.3	31.2	0.6	5.6	7.9	6.8	1.2
Manufacturing	42.3	46.1	44.6	2.3	38.7	44.6	41.8	3.1	8.5	3.3	6.5	(2.0)
Services-Producing Sector	**373.6**	**370.7**	**378.7**	**5.1**	**356.8**	**355.2**	**363.3**	**6.5**	**4.5**	**4.2**	**4.0**	**(0.5)**
Trade	78.9	76.9	79.9	1.0	74.5	72.8	75.9	1.4	5.6	5.3	5.0	(0.6)
Transportation and Warehousing	19.7	18.7	19.9	0.2	17.9	18.2	18.9	1.0	9.1	2.7	5.0	(4.1)
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	24.4	24.7	23.5	(0.9)	23.5	23.5	22.7	(0.8)	3.7	4.9	3.4	(0.3)
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.6	18.6	19.4	1.8	17.3	17.7	18.2	0.9	-	4.8	6.2	6.2
Management, Administrative & Other Support Services	32.8	29.2	32.2	(0.6)	30.0	26.5	29.6	(0.4)	8.5	8.9	8.1	(0.4)
Educational Services	37.2	37.8	37.4	0.2	36.2	36.1	36.3	0.1	2.7	4.5	2.9	0.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	60.1	61.1	64.3	4.2	59.8	60.8	63.7	3.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
Information, Culture and Recreation	16.4	20.9	21.8	5.2	15.1	20.3	20.8	5.7	7.3	2.9	3.7	(3.6)
Accommodation and Food Services	36.2	33.2	31.9	(4.3)	34.2	31.4	30.3	(3.9)	5.2	5.4	5.0	(0.2)
Other Services	21.1	19.7	20.3	(0.8)	19.8	18.9	19.2	(0.6)	6.2	4.1	5.4	(0.8)
Public Administration	29.2	29.9	29.2	(1.0)	28.5	29.0	27.7	(0.8)	2.7	3.0	1.8	(0.9)
Unclassified Industries	8.7	11.6	9.2	0.5	-	-	-					

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Table 5. CMAs, Canada

CMA Data

(Unadjusted - three month moving average)

	Unemployment Rate - %				Employment Rate - %				Participation Rate - %			
	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change	Oct 2006	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Annual Change
Halifax	**4.7**	**6.2**	**5.1**	**0.4**	**66.0**	**67.3**	**67.5**	**1.5**	**69.3**	**71.7**	**71.2**	**1.9**
Saint John, New Brunswick	6.0	5.5	5.4	(0.6)	58.8	65.0	65.2	6.4	62.6	68.7	68.9	6.3
Saguenay	8.5	7.7	8.2	(0.3)	54.5	57.2	55.5	1.0	59.6	62.0	60.5	0.9
Québec	5.1	4.4	4.6	(0.5)	62.3	65.9	65.0	2.7	65.6	68.9	68.2	2.6
Trois-Rivières	8.0	8.1	7.4	(0.6)	55.4	59.1	59.5	4.1	60.2	64.3	64.2	4.0
Sherbrooke	7.6	5.8	5.7	(1.9)	60.1	61.8	61.8	1.7	65.1	65.5	65.5	0.4
Montreal	7.7	7.1	7.0	(0.7)	62.8	63.8	63.3	0.5	68.0	68.7	68.0	-
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.5	5.7	5.2	(0.3)	67.3	69.4	69.4	2.1	71.2	73.7	73.2	2.0
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	7.8	6.4	5.7	(2.1)	58.7	61.4	61.2	2.5	63.7	65.6	64.9	1.2
Oshawa	6.6	7.0	6.4	(0.2)	64.1	64.0	63.9	(0.2)	68.6	68.8	68.3	(0.3)
Toronto	6.9	7.5	6.7	(0.2)	63.9	64.4	64.4	0.5	68.6	69.7	69.0	0.4
Hamilton	6.6	5.6	5.8	(0.8)	62.7	64.6	63.8	1.1	67.1	68.4	67.8	0.7
St. Catharines - Niagara	5.4	7.6	6.8	1.4	60.5	59.8	60.7	0.2	64.0	64.8	65.2	1.2
London	6.6	6.4	6.0	(0.6)	65.3	66.5	66.2	0.9	69.9	71.0	70.4	0.5
Windsor	8.0	9.8	8.6	0.6	63.2	58.6	60.0	(3.2)	68.7	65.0	65.6	(3.1)
Kitchener	5.5	6.2	5.8	0.3	67.6	65.8	66.0	(1.6)	71.6	70.1	70.1	(1.5)
Thunder Bay	7.3	6.5	6.3	(1.0)	58.9	62.1	61.7	2.8	63.5	66.4	65.8	2.3
Winnipeg	4.6	4.6	4.5	(0.1)	67.6	68.2	68.1	0.5	70.9	71.4	71.3	0.4
Regina	4.6	6.2	5.0	0.4	70.0	66.0	66.4	(3.6)	73.4	70.3	69.9	(3.5)
Saskatoon	3.9	4.2	3.9	-	68.8	71.9	71.3	2.5	71.5	75.1	74.2	2.7
Calgary	3.2	3.2	3.1	(0.1)	74.6	74.6	73.7	(0.9)	77.1	77.0	76.1	(1.0)
Edmonton	3.8	4.2	4.2	0.4	67.8	69.5	69.3	1.5	70.5	72.6	72.3	1.8
Vancouver	4.3	4.2	4.2	(0.1)	64.6	64.5	63.9	(0.7)	67.4	67.3	66.7	(0.7)
Victoria	4.4	4.3	3.7	(0.7)	62.4	65.2	65.8	3.4	65.2	68.1	68.3	3.1

Appendix II - Glossary

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in *Labour Force Survey Products and Services*, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

Population: The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

Labour Force: The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

Employment: Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Full-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment: Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.): Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal

factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income,* Catalogue No. 13F0022-XIE or refer to:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Average Weekly Earnings

Average Weekly Employment: For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

Average Weekly Earnings: The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-XIB or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-XCB; *CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.*

Employment Insurance (EI)

Employment Insurance Statistics*: The Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly* reports official statistics on the operation of the *Employment Insurance Statistics Program* and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

Number of Beneficiaries: The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the *Labour Force Survey* reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

Regular Benefit Payments: The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.*

Public Sector

Public Sector: The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises, Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

Employment: Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistics* module; *CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004*. As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2